

Mutt Could Stand for Anything But the Wrist Watch.

By "Bud" Fisher



Today's Market Reports

WALL STREET COMES ALMOST TO STANDSTILL

Lead and Spelter
St. Louis, March 23.—Trading came almost to a standstill today and prices barely changed from last week's close, after an early rise and subsequent reaction. Settlement of the New Haven negotiations, the decrease in idle freight cars shown in the fortnightly report and an increase in freight movement on western lines supplied ammunition to the bulls for operations at the opening but the inquiry was not sufficiently broad to maintain prices.

Traders who covered on the rise last week put out new lines when it became apparent that the market had lost strength. Copper shares made relatively a better showing than other stocks, owing to the increased demand and higher prices for that metal both here and abroad.

Bonds were irregular.

A brisk demand for the Hill shares lifted Northern Pacific two points. Advance continued with vigor in the late afternoon. It was assisted by rumors of impending favorable developments in the Mexican situation.

The market closed firm. Weakness of the Rinney shares caused a fractional reaction. Northern Pacific lost a point of its four-point gain.

The more important stocks closed as follows:

Anagamatic, 75%;
Sugar, 102½ bid.
Atchison, 93%.
Reading, 165%.
Southern Pacific, 95%.
Union Pacific, 159%.
Steel, 65.
Steel preferred, 119%.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKET

Chicago, March 23.—Indifferent entries and the continued good outlook for the domestic winter crop made the wheat market today incline to sag. Opening prices, which were unchanged to 1-2 lower, were followed by some additional declines.

In the corn crowd an increase of 10c offerings in Iowa had a bearish influence. Prices at the outset were a shade to 1-2 to 1-4 lower and a further setback ensued.

The close was steady at 5% to 15c net advance.

Commission houses seemed to have only selling orders for oats.

Provisions held steady with hogs. The market was apparently disposed to keep with 2-3 cents either way from Saturday night's level.

Corn—May, 67.75; July, 69.75.

Oats—May, 104.5; July, 104.5.

Pork—May, \$21.00; July, \$21.62.

Lard—May, \$10.80; July, \$11.

Rib—May, \$11.47; July, \$11.65.

OPERATIONS IN LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Kansas City, March 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,900; market steady; bulk \$8.55@8.75; heavy, \$8.70@8.75; packers and butchers, \$8.65@8.75; light, \$8.50@8.75; light, \$7.50@8.00.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steers, \$16.00@9.25; dressed beef steers, \$7.50@8.50; western steers, \$7.25@8.50; southern steers, \$6.50@8.25; cows, \$4.25@7.50; heifers, \$6.75@9.00; stockers and feeders, \$6.75@8.25; bullocks, \$6.00@7.50; calves, \$6.50@10.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 19,000; market steady to strong. Lambs, \$5.80@7.00; yearlings, \$6.25@7.00; weaners, \$5.50@6.25; ewes, \$5.25@6.00.

Advantages of Australian Methods

Australian and New Zealand wools are graded or "classed" at the time of shearing. They are also shipped in bales instead of sacks. The "wool classifiers" who do their work at the shearing plant are familiar with the basis of grading wool for manufacturers' uses. No bale contains more than one grade of wool for use in educational work in this and any one bale is a true representative of others of the same grade of wool, and shorn from the same flock. In many instances the fleeces are "skirted." Skirting is the removal from the fleece of that part of the wool shorn from the legs and belly. Such skirtings contains most

Chicago, March 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 40,000; market steady at Saturday's average. Bulk, \$8.70@8.80; light, \$8.50@8.55; mixed, \$8.60@8.65; heavy, \$8.40@8.45; rough, \$8.40@8.45; pigs, \$7.00@8.00.

Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market generally 10c higher; steers, \$7.10@7.50; Texas steers, \$7.10@7.25; western steers, \$6.50@8.20; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@8.20; cows and heifers, \$6.75@8.50; calves, \$6.00@7.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market, mostly 10c higher; native, \$4.85@4.90; western, \$5.00@5.50; yearlings, \$5.50@7.15; native lambs, \$6.85@

of the dirt and foreign matter present in the fleece, and when baled and sold separately bring their actual value and do not detract from the appearance and uniform character of the body wool.

Quite frequently the bodies of Australian fleeces are held together by a roll twisted from the fleece itself and which serves to keep the fleece intact while being placed in the bale and after the bale is opened at the market, thus avoiding possibility of injury from the use of unsuitable twine.

Only a small proportion of American wool growers separate their wool into grades before packing for shipment. Unless the flock is of very uniform character the socks of wool must be opened at the warehouse and their contents graded before being offered for sale. Skirting is never done in America and on the majority of ranches the tags or dung locks are left with the fleeces.

The breeding of the sheep is of first importance in determining the grade of the wool. Wool growers, as a rule are not familiar enough with the commercial grading of wool to understand into which grades the fleece of a particular breed of sheep should be placed. Aside from the matter of grade, the value of wool is controlled to a great extent by the feed supply and methods of herding the sheep range. Lessons upon these points, as well as upon the handling of the shorn wool, can be brought home by the exhibit that has been prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is not too much to expect that in the next decade improved business practices will add over ten per cent to the returns received for wool by sheep raisers.

The breeding of the sheep is of first importance in determining the grade of the wool. Wool growers, as a rule are not familiar enough with the commercial grading of wool to understand into which grades the fleece of a particular breed of sheep should be placed. Aside from the matter of grade, the value of wool is controlled to a great extent by the feed supply and methods of herding the sheep range. Lessons upon these points, as well as upon the handling of the shorn wool, can be brought home by the exhibit that has been prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is not too much to expect that in the next decade improved business practices will add over ten per cent to the returns received for wool by sheep raisers.

The more important stocks closed

as follows:

Anagamatic, 75%.
Sugar, 102½ bid.
Atchison, 93%.
Reading, 165%.
Southern Pacific, 95%.
Union Pacific, 159%.
Steel, 65.
Steel preferred, 119%.

LIVESTOCK

IMPROVE AMERICAN WOOL BY METHODS OF AUSTRALIA

Awful Mortality Record in Coal Mines of the United States Shown by Report of Bureau of Mines

Washington, March 23.—Twelve coal miners were killed every working day of the year during 1913.

In an army of 728,355 men there were 2,782 deaths, according to a report issued today by the United States Bureau of mines. This is an increase of 425 deaths over the previous year 1912 and gives a fatality rate of 3.82 in every 1,000 men employed, as compared with 3.77 in 1912. Six thousand more men were employed in 1913 and the increase in production was between 35,000,000 and 45,000,000 tons.

Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the Bureau, in commenting upon the proposal to adopt the Australian method of putting up wool. Three cents a pound upon wool selling at from fifteen to thirty cents a pound is a very high percentage of loss which can and doubtless will be prevented by growers in the future.

Washington, D. C., March 23.—If American wools were sent to market graded and put up as attractively as are Australian wools, it is estimated that an increase in price of much as three cents a pound might be received by the grower. Wool growers, dealers and manufacturers generally admit that the American system (or lack of system) is very bad, and at the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers' Association in Salt Lake City, Utah, considerable attention was given to the proposal to adopt the Australian method of putting up wool. Three cents a pound upon wool selling at from fifteen to thirty cents a pound is a very high percentage of loss which can and doubtless will be prevented by growers in the future.

"We can find little comfort in the suggestion that this increase may in part be accounted for by the occurrence during 1913 of four large mine explosions. Furthermore, while the total deaths from mine explosions was 215 greater in 1913 than in 1912, the number of explosions in which more than five men were killed was only seven as compared with ten explosions in 1912. In fact the statistics show an increase in fatalities during 1913 from all the underground causes except mine fires and surface accidents.

"Some progress has been made, however, in the safety movement as shown by the statistics for the last eight years. In the four years ending December 31, 1905, the average death rate was 2.97 for each 1,000 men employed. In the last four years the rate was 3.82. Comparing deaths with production of coal, the number of fatalities for each one million tons of coal mined during the four years ending December 31, 1909, was 5.11 for the four years ending December 31, 1913. These latter figures indicate a general gain of 17 per cent for safety during the last four years over the four years preceding. But this progress has been small as compared to that which

the Bureau of Mines of that part of the wool shorn from the legs and belly. Such skirtings contains most

decrease

The HERALD Want Ads get the best results.

The Evening Herald Want Ads

Three Lines : Three Times : Three Dimes

BARGAINS.
We have an unusually attractive list of Houses and Vacant Lots just now, which can be bought on easy terms. Why pay rent?
INSURANCE LOANS RENTALS
JOHN M. MOORE REALTY CO.
Phone 10. SEE US. 244 West Gold Ave.

FOR RENT.
5-room modern house, \$20.00.
2-room frame, \$8.00.
2 rooms furnished, \$15.00.
3 rooms furnished, \$22.00.
J. H. PEAK.
411 West Central. Phone 298.

FOR SALE.
Rooming House and Hotel, Central Avenue at a bargain; rent reasonable.

House on Central Avenue with acre land \$3,500.

Haus on Mountain Road for sale or rent.

Houses on South Edith street for sale cheap.

All kinds of terms.

FIRE INSURANCE MONEY TO LOAN.

Ranches and lands; houses and lots; business property.

DUNBAR'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

224 Gold Ave. Corner Third St.

LOST.

Lost—Brown plume, in or near Crystal theatre Wednesday night. Finder will please return to Herald office; liberal reward.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—To buy, sell or exchange for Spanish lessons. Call at 113 North 6th street.

LEARN SPANISH in six months Prof. Salazar, 113 North 6th St.

FOUND.

Found—Silver vanity case; initial "K" on outside. Owner may recover same by coming to this office and paying for ad.

FOR RENT—Storeroom.

FOR RENT—one-half of store room at 218 South Second St. To desirable tenant. \$25 if taken at once.

The country will demand during the next few years.

"It is unfortunate that the safety inquiries and investigations by the national government, upon which so much depends, have lagged so far behind the needs of the industry and public demand. It is hoped that this situation may be remedied at an early date."

The states in which the greatest number of deaths occurred are as follows: Pennsylvania, 1,224; West Virginia, 1,227; New Mexico, 1,212; Ohio, 1,208; Illinois, 184; Alabama, 124; and Colorado, 108.

The four biggest explosions of the year and the number of deaths at each were April 23, Cincinnati mine, Finleyville, Pa., 36; October 22, Stag Canyon mine, No. 2, Dawson, N. M., 26; November 18, Action mine, No. 2, Acton, Ala., 24; and December 18, Vulcan mine, New Castle, Colo., 27.

We can find little comfort in the suggestion that this increase may in part be accounted for by the occurrence during 1913 of four large mine explosions. Furthermore, while the total deaths from mine explosions was 215 greater in 1913 than in 1912,

the number of explosions in which more than five men were killed was only seven as compared with ten explosions in 1912. In fact the statistics show an increase in fatalities during 1913 from all the underground causes except mine fires and surface accidents.

"Some progress has been made, however, in the safety movement as shown by the statistics for the last eight years. In the four years ending December 31, 1905, the average death rate was 2.97 for each 1,000 men employed.

In the last four years the rate was 3.82. Comparing deaths with production of coal, the number of fatalities for each one million tons of coal mined during the four years ending December 31, 1909, was 5.11 for the four years ending December 31, 1913. These latter figures indicate a general gain of 17 per cent for safety during the last four years over the four years preceding.

But this progress has been small as compared to that which

the Bureau of Mines of that part of the wool shorn from the legs and belly. Such skirtings contains most

decrease

The HERALD Want Ads get the best results.

Music Teacher.

Mandolin, Guitar, Violin and Piano.
DIMOND MUSIC SCHOOL:
512 N. Second. Phone 1785.

Shoe Repairing.

SHOE REPAIRING while you wait. Best equipped shop in city. 306 East Central, 2 blocks east of Depot. Shull & Sever.

EXPERT Shoe Repairing. F. Gurule. New address, 415 W. Central.

ALVARADO Shoe Shop—First-class repairing. Ladies and gents rubber heels 40 cents; half sole 75 cents. E. Vaquez, 207½ West Central.

DRS. TULL & BAKES

Specialists—Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat. State National Bank Bldg. Phone 369.

SOLOMON S. BURTON, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon. Residence, 610 South Walter Street. Phone 1246-W.

HORSESHEOING

HORSESHEOING cheap for cash. Geo. Hutchinson, 211 West Lead.
